

JOINT TRANSLATION SERVICE

SUMMARY OF THE YUGOSLAV PRESS

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LETTER FROM THE AGENDA OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

(From Borba's Special Correspondent, Paris, 17th November)

The general debate in the General Assembly came to an end last night. Thus began the second phase in the work of the 6th General Assembly of the UN.

Our objective in this report is to write about some occurrences and events which are happening outside the agenda in the Palace of Chaillot. They are, of course, not important things. Some of them are joyous, grotesque and some sad. But sometimes unforeseen little things can illustrate the general atmosphere which pervades the meetings of the General Assembly.

It was interesting to follow the speakers in the technique of their expression, eloquence, skill, persuasion and so forth. In this regard they differ greatly individually. Yet there is something in common with all the speakers - they use quotations in support of their arguments.

So, for example, Belaunde, Peru's representative quoted Leibnitz, Goethe, and Kant. Liberia's delegate Cooper, told Aesop's fable about the lion, donkey and fox. Another delegate quoted a bitter saying by Rudyard Kipling and Van Zeeland, Belgium's Foreign Minister, spoke about verses of the French poet, Paul Valery, which are engraved on the entrance porch of the Palace of Chaillot. Azfrulah Khan quoted passages from the Koran: "Help your brother, may he be the oppressor or the oppressed." And when Mohammed was asked, how is it possible to help an oppressor, he replied: "Prevent him from continuing oppression".

The Russians led by Vishinsky, according to old-established practice quoted American newspapers, while on the other hand the USSR satellites cited the Russians. On this occasion they showed an astounding lack of imagination. A Paris newspaper noted the following interesting detail in connection with the Yugoslav complaint: "The USSR delegate spoke about the provocative slander of Tito's clique, the Czech delegate spoke about the slanderous provocation of Tito's clique and the Polish delegate underlined the provocation of the slanderous Tito's clique".

All delegates speak in one of the 5 official languages, namely, English, French, Spanish, Russian and Chinese. The only exception was Yemen's delegate who spoke in Arabian. He was dressed in national costume.

In the Palace of Chaillot the news service is extremely well organised. In all the offices of different newspapers and agencies which are located next to each other, everyone is as busy as in a beehive. Only in one office, Room 306, a dead silence reigns. On the door of this room one reads: "Tass".

Eden's speech was awaited with great interest. All delegates' tables and news galleries were full. Eden took the floor in complete silence. Then something unexpected happened. On the left-hand side, behind the speaker, appeared a big black cat. The cat crossed almost gracefully the stage between the President and the speaker and disappeared in adjoining premises. This was noted next day by the press as a great sensation. Pictures of this famous cat appeared on the front pages of many newspapers. Some papers tried even to explain the identity of the cat, its antecedents, etc.

Vie Populaire quoted the Luxembourg delegate as saying: "What was the cat seeking here? Most probably that still-born mouse which Vishinsky shook out from his sleeve during his speech!" (Referring to his opening speech at the Assembly).

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If we read carefully the speeches by the representatives of small nations we see that they basically bring forward the following idea: collective security of the UN should be something much broader than a system of collective military and similar measures. They are in any case a very important element of security but not the only one. In collective security are encompassed such important elements as international relations and the solution of the basic world economic problem - the development of under-developed countries. The more democratic practice exists in the relations between states, the greater are the efforts of the UN to bring into the inter-state relations the principles of the UN, the more are respected the rights of all nations, their yearnings towards freedom and peace and the greater is the financial aid to under-developed countries through the UN - the more secure will be world peace.

One can say that one of the most important contributions given by the small nations in this general debate lies in the fact that they underlined in a clearer form than ever before that collective security of the UN should be built up in as broad a sense as possible.

Two Proposals About Disarmament

The United States, Great Britain and France, immediately after the opening of the session presented a mutual proposal about the regulation, proportional decrease and restriction of armaments and armed forces of all kinds. Regardless of the fact if it was clear to the 3 Western Powers in the elaboration of this proposal that it is acceptable to the USSR, the fact remains that this proposal represents some progress and that it therefore should be studied seriously. But Vishinsky refuted this proposal totally and in detail, although he had not the occasion to study it beforehand. He attacked the US that they did not submit the proposal because they wished disarmament but out of exclusively propagandistic reasons, with the intention of leading a propaganda campaign against the USSR on the question of disarmament.

The Soviet delegation as a counter-proposal submitted its own resolution about disarmament.

Many delegations in the general debate referred individually to the American, British, French and Soviet proposals about disarmament. The representatives of the majority of delegations agreed in principle to the proposal of the 3 Western Powers. But they also expressed the wish that a common basis should be found within one and the other proposal, because disarmament can be realised only under the conditions that the other side accepts it. Therefore many speakers proposed that both proposals should be discussed simultaneously and appealed to their authors to attempt to find an agreement. And what was the reaction? The fact remains that the USA, Great Britain and France showed their readiness to respond to these appeals while the Soviet Union simply rejected them.

In the General Committee and in the discussion concerning the agenda the representatives of the Dominican Republic proposed that the proposal of the 3 Western Powers and the Soviet proposal concerning disarmament should be included in the agenda as a common item. The Dominican delegate pointed out that both the resolutions speak about disarmament and that it is therefore necessary for the constructive treatment of this problem that these two proposals should be examined together with the objective to discover a common basis upon which one could really begin disarmament.

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The Information Service at the UN issues for correspondents and news agencies permanent bulletins concerning the work of the Assembly, together with the texts of speeches by different delegates. A spelling error in one of these bulletins provoked somewhat of a sensation, which was, however, short-lived. Namely, yesterday's bulletin in English wrote that the delegate of Siberia spoke. It was established later that the typist wrote the letter "S" instead of "L". It was in fact the delegate of Liberia who spoke (the English call Sibir - Siberia).

Vishinsky yesterday morning made one of the greatest sensations of its kind. At the door of the Palace of Chaillot Vishinsky was met by an elegant lady in a fur coat, representative of the French Cominformist Women's Association, who presented him with a pigeon. This was not a Picasso pigeon, that decorative symbol of the Soviet peace mystification, but a real live pigeon.

Vishinsky entered victoriously the session with this poor bird. He was surrounded by photographers hunting for sensation. Vishinsky raised his hand on which the frightened bird was fluttering. Illuminated by spotlights Vishinsky remained standing in this pose for several minutes while photo reporters' cameras were clicking around him. In the meanwhile the hall was filled with mocking merriness.

What should be done with this pigeon? The explanation was provided by the Swedish delegate, Alan, - who, in keeping with the atmosphere which prevailed in the hall, asked Vishinsky directly:

"Will you give this pigeon to be eaten by that black cat from the Palace of Chaillot?....."

(Summary)

(Sd.) MIROSLAV VITOROVIC.

(BORBA - 18th November, 1951).

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LETTER FROM PARIS: OPINION AND PROBLEMS IN THE GENERAL DEBATE,

(Paris, 18th November by telephone)

The general debate of this year's session of the UN lasted for 6 days and in it participated 50 delegates. Many different points of view were expressed in the speeches. This was not anyhow a black and white picture of the world. On the contrary, in the general debate were expressed all the differences of the world and the complexity of their problems.

But the expressed opinions had also some important common characteristics.

For or Against the Strengthening of the UN

If we consider the general debate on the whole and the relation of individual delegations in regard to the problems of the protection of world peace we can basically speak about two diametrically opposed points of view.

All delegations with the exception of the Soviet Union stressed the necessity of strengthening the UN while the Soviet bloc attacked this organisation and separately its system of collective security. Although the interests of individual countries are conflicting in many questions and there exists amongst them serious divergencies, they have agreed on one thing: that the safeguarding of the world's peace is of first class importance for the UN and that in international practice one should follow those ways which are formulated in the UN Charter. The Soviet delegates were the only ones who demanded that the present system of treating and solving international problems should be abolished, i.e., solution through the UN and to substitute it with agreement outside the UN, with secret diplomacy of the Great Powers who would solve international problems without the participation of interested countries.

Because it is absolutely clear what the UN represent in present-day conditions it is not necessary to explain which of the two opinions is progressive and which reactionary, which of them leads towards the stabilisation of peace and which towards war.

The Collective Security of the UN

All participating delegations in the general debate, with the exception of the Soviet delegation, express the point of view that one of the most important tasks of this year's session consists in moral-political and organisational-technical perfecting of collective security of the UN, whose basic objective is to prevent aggression. And for this are needed concrete measures which will discourage the aggressor and which will absolutely prevent the breaking-out of aggression.

And which is the concrete way to take in order to reach an as efficient as possible collective security?

The representatives of the USA, Great Britain and France have spoken in general about collective security as a system of defined organisational-technical and collective military measures. They put the whole weight of their argument practically exclusively on armament.

The representatives of small countries agreed with the point of view that under present conditions, when aggression appears and manifests itself clearly, armament is necessary and that the setting up of balance in armament and armed forces is a factor of prime importance in efforts to prevent aggression. But they did not agree that the strengthening of collective security should boil down only to this.

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But the Soviet delegate Jakov Malik sharply spoke against the suggestion of the Dominican delegate and demanded that the Soviet resolution concerning disarmament should be included in the agenda as a separate item and to refute completely the examination of the American, British, French resolution.

This matter was once more discussed in the political committee. It was again proposed that the Western and Soviet proposals about disarmament should be examined simultaneously so that some real solution to the problem of disarmament might be reached. But the Soviet Union categorically denied again this. I demanded that the political committee should separately discuss the Soviet resolution. In his speech the Soviet representative demanded several times from the political committee to refute totally the American, British and French proposal and to accept in full the proposal of his delegation.

After all this which has happened in the general debate, in the general committee and in the political committee can there be any doubt in regard to the real character of the proposed Soviet resolution concerning disarmament?

(3d.) JOZE SMOLE

(BORBA - 19th November, 1951).

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DISCUSSION OVER THE REORGANIZATION OF PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES
REDUCTION IN PERSONNEL ENVISAGED BY THIS REORGANIZATION

(Novi Sad, 16 November)

Following discussions held in local and district committees, at the meetings of the electorate and various consultations at some people's committees, certain proposals have been made regarding territorial changes. Copies of all these proposals have been submitted by the Council of Legislation and Building-up of People's Authority of the Vojvodina to the members of the Main Executive Committee and those district people's committees affected by those envisaged changes, but which did not take part in the working out of those proposals, enabling them to give their views on this subject. Later on the Council will make final proposals to be submitted to the Council of Legislation and Building-up of People's Authority of PR Serbia, namely, to the People's Assembly of PR Serbia, which should take them into consideration in connection with issuing a new law on people's committees.

Territorial changes

Local people's committees would change their name into municipal people's committees. Owing to the fact that each village in the Vojvodina represents an entirety covering a considerably large area, the territory of one municipality would in the main include the same territory as the present local committee does.

However, certain changes have been envisaged regarding the abolition of some of them, or their annexation to the neighbouring places with which they form an entirety. A suggestion was, for example, made by the District People's Committee of Vrsac concerning the fusion of the local people's committees at the villages of Cesko Selo and Jasenov. On the part of the district people's committee of Backa Topola it was proposed that the local people's committees of Mali Bocrad and Karačordjevo should be annexed to the Town People's Committee of Backa Topola, etc.

In addition to this, there are several proposals made by various District People's Committees regarding the inclusion of certain places in their territory. The District People's Committee of Bela Crkva suggested that the territory of the local people's committee of Susara should be annexed to the district of Vrsac. The District People's Committee of Becej proposed that the local people's committee of Miloševce should be separated from the district of Becej and annexed to the territory of the District of Backa Topola. It was further suggested by the District People's Committee of Odžaci that the local people's committee of Backo Novo Selo should be annexed to the District People's Committee of Backa Palanka.

The Town People's Committee of Apatin proposed that the district of Apatin should be established with its seat at Apatin including the territory of present local people's committees at Kupusina, Sviljojevo and Prigrevica, as well as the villages of Bogojevo, Doroslovo and Senta now included in the territories of the districts of Sombor and Odžaci respectively.

As regards Rancevo, it was suggested that the town and district people's committees could be fused in one committee. Zrenjanin, on the other hand, suggested two things: first of all that the town of Zrenjanin should be considered as an independent area, or alternatively that Zrenjanin could be annexed to the district of Tamis, so that Zrenjanin would be considered as a part of this district.

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The abolition of executive committees was envisaged in a proposal put forward by the Main Executive Committee of the Autonomous Region of the Vojvodina, while all power would be transferred to the plenary meetings of members of people's committees. The president would continue to function as the head of a committee; he should be elected in the same way as all other members of the committees and not as so far from the ranks of the elected members of committees.

It was further envisaged at Novi Sad and Subotica that ward committees should also be abolished; as a matter of fact, the activity of those committees has greatly been reduced since the abolition of some compulsory sales and the system of guaranteed supplies. However, certain agencies should be opened in the remote parts of those towns for the execution of certain administrative jobs.

The abolition of suburbs people's committees was suggested by the people's committees at Subotica, Sombor and Zrenjanin. Some of larger territories of those suburbs people's committees, such as that of Bajmok, would become independent municipalities, while the territories of the villages of Palic, Backi Vinogradi and Supljak would, according to a proposal by Subotica, be fused into a municipal people's committee with a seat at Palic.

Reduction in the number of personnel

Various councils of citizens will solve questions concerning social and economic life of their areas. Those councils will be composed of citizens, or villagers headed by a member of the People's Committee. The democracy introduced in our people's authorities means the government of the people through various councils, commissions or electorates.

Following the introduction of those changes, the expenditure of the people's authorities and administration in general will be reduced to a considerable extent, because the chairman of the committee will be the only member entitled to a regular pay, while all the members will carry on their duty working simultaneously in two places.

A considerable reduction in number of personnel has also been envisaged. In future, the employees should have a greater skill and knowledge, while the work should be much better organized than hitherto. According to this schedule, only four employees should work within a municipal people's committee, which is, however, insufficient for municipalities of this size. The village of Temerin, for example, has 11,000 inhabitants and covers a very extensive area.

Therefore the Main Executive Committee proposed that in the Vojvodina from 5 to 12 employees with a regular pay should be hired permanently.

Certain changes in the organization of the Main Executive Committee of the Autonomous Region of the Vojvodina have also been envisaged. For example, the Employment Bureau should no longer exist, while its functioning would be transferred to the Council of Public Health and Social Welfare. This would also have as a result a reduction in the number of personnel employed by the Main Executive Committee.

(S.) Anica Kabiljo.

(BORBA, November 19, 1951)

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ANOTHER MANOEUVRE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE USSR

The latest gesture in the Soviet foreign policy - sending of a note regarding the question of the FTT to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and France - did not surprise anybody, being in line with its main course deprived of any principled basis. It is further so typical of tendencies for the maintenance and intensification of tension in the international situation in general.

In this note the Government, which proved by a series of its acts to have less appreciation for international agreements and obligations than for a piece of paper they may be written on, pretends to be allegedly in the role of a legitimist and a party which strictly observes the provisions of the agreement, even if as is the case of the FTT - owing to changed circumstances, the question could be solved in a more thorough way by direct talks between the parties concerned. If one is to realize correctly the meaning of this new move by the Soviet Government, then one should ignore its phraseology and look for real motives and the essential meaning of the note somewhere else.

As a matter of fact the attitude taken by the Government of the USSR as regards the FTT is not identical with that it had before 1948, namely prior to its conflict with Yugoslavia. As it is known, it favoured the solution of the Trieste problem by direct negotiations between Yugoslavia and Italy, the same solution which it is rejecting so pathetically and stubbornly today.

It is, however, understandable why such a radical change occurred in the stand of the Government of the USSR. Before 1948 it believed that its plans of hegemony as regards Yugoslavia would successfully be carried out, as was the case in other Eastern European countries. But, as Yugoslavia rejected the attack upon its sovereignty and independence, the Soviet Government organized an overall aggressive pressure on it aiming to fulfil its plans by means of coercion. The change in the attitude of the Government of the USSR as regards the question of the FTT is only one of the elements of pressure upon the FPRY intended also to leave one more question affecting this part of Europe unsolved, so that together with other problems such as the Austrian Peace Treaty, etc. it can continue to maintain tension which is to the advantage of the foreign policy of its Government.

Soviet stand expressed in this note is completely in line as well as in conformity with its whole policy of hostility and aggression applied towards Yugoslavia and especially with the general line pursued by the Soviet Government which main points are to hinder the consolidation of relations in Europe and the world as a whole.

(S.) R.R.

(BORBA, November 20, 1951)

LETTER BY THE CC OF CP OF THE FTT REGARDING VIDALI'S POLICY
(Trieste, 19 November)

The Central Committee of the CP of the FTT has made public its letter addressed to the working class and Party members in Trieste in which the anti-workers' and treacherous policy carried out by the Cominform countries, and especially by the supporters of Vidali,

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is being revealed.

Warning the working class in Trieste that the checking of facts is the safest method for the maintenance of truth, as Lenin used to say, it was stressed in this letter that the working class in Trieste should get acquainted with the experiences and difficulties of the working class of Yugoslavia.

(BORBA, November 20, 1951)

BEFORE THE REORGANIZATION OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES
COMMISSIONERS OF THE WARD COMMITTEES IN LJUBLJANA ARE ALREADY
WORKING FOR CONTRACT WAGES

(Ljubljana, 19 November)

The reorganization of the people's authority in Ljubljana have already achieved significant results. Through the course of the year, the number of employees in the city people's and the ward people's committees has been gradually reduced. In all five wards, the number of employees has been reduced to 140 people and this reduction is still continuing. This is being achieved by transferring individual duties to other economic institutes and enterprises or to the city people's committees. This does not in the least reduce the competence of the ward people's committees for they are still performing their duties such as holding meetings etc., and they have not abolished this as some papers report.

This reduction of the administrative personnel in the ward people's committees brought up the problem, in September of this year, the manner of paying the commissioners. The city people's committee took this stand: only the president and the secretary of the ward committee and a few other commissioners, who have a lot of work, like the commissioners of finance and similar, would receive regular wages. In this manner the commissioners are slowly being included in other activity or are being moved into production enterprises and are performing their tasks in the ward committees in their free time in the afternoons. This viewpoint: the progressive reduction of personnel, contracted work by the committeemen, and the progressive transfer of individual duties to the city people's committees, has been ratified by the assembly of the people's committee of Ljubljana a few days ago. In this way the city and ward people's committees are preparing themselves for the final abolition of the ward people's committees which will be carried out by the Council for Legislation of the PR of Slovenia. However, before this law is passed a lot more work will be necessary to complete what has already been started. At the same time care must be exercised so that this does not create unnecessary confusion in the work of the people's authority.

(BORBA, November 20, 1951)

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RECEPTION AT THE YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN PARIS

(Paris, 19th November)

Today the Yugoslav Ambassador in Paris, M. Srdjan Prica, received members of a parliamentary delegation of the French Socialist Party, who leave tomorrow for Yugoslavia, where they will spend 10 days as the guests of the Commission of the CC CPY for International Questions. The delegation consists of 17 members, and is headed by Jean Bouet.

In addition to members of the delegation, present at the reception were distinguished political figures of the French Socialist Party; amongst them were the former President of the Government and People's Representative Paul Banqueur, former Minister and People's Representative, Albert Gazier, former Minister and People's Representative, Daniel Meilleur, and Member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party and People's Representative, Léon Butbien and others.

On the Yugoslav side there were present Vice President of the Government and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the FPRY, Edvard Kardelj, Yugoslav Government Minister, Milovan Djilas, and the permanent Yugoslav representative to the UN, Dr. Aleš Bebler and the Secretary of the Committee of the CC CPY for International Questions, Vladimir Dedijer.

(BORBA - 20th November, 1951).

MONTENEGRIN PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY TO BE SUMMONED ON 27TH NOVEMBER

(Cetinje, 19th November)

The Praesidium of the People's Assembly of Montenegro has issued a decree announcing that the third Regular Session of the People's Assembly of Montenegro will be held on the 27th November this year.

(BORBA - 20th November, 1951).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF YOUNG COLLECTIVE FARMERS

(Belgrade, 19th November)

From the 23rd to the 25th November, at Basle, Switzerland, there will be held the first meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Federation of Young Collective Farmers, which was founded in July this year.

Stojan Bjelejac and Gavro Aliman, representatives of sections of young collective farmers belonging to the chief collective federation of the FPRY, will take part in this meeting, being members of the Executive Committee.

(BORBA - 20th November, 1951).

SENTENCES FOR THEFTS OF INDUSTRIAL BONDS

(Sarajevo, 19th November)

The Regional Court in Sarajevo has passed sentence on Joz Mijatovic, Personnel Officer of the Vares District People's Committee; Stjepan Juric, Official of the Trade Committee of the District People's Committee and Marica Dujanovic, Textile Market Agent, for the theft of industrial bonds valued at 1,796,000 dinars. Mijatovic has been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, Juric to 9 years', and Marica Dujanovic to 18 months. (Tanjug)

(BORBA - 20th November, 1951).

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ARBITRARINESS UNDER THE DISGUISE OF LAW

Though much less than before, some people's committees of Serbia are still infringing the law. One should constantly refer to them because every infringement of the law is detrimental to the general efforts exhibited in this country for democratization of the political, economic and cultural life.

The following examples will show us that some administrative bodies, instead of cooperating with citizens through their social organizations and voters' assemblies, preferred applying strictly legal measures and regulations, evincing not only slight failures but also infringing the law.

Thus, for example, the district people's committee of Prokuplje settled its problem of including men into economy by orders. Such orders are simply telling men to take with them a plate, a spoon, two pairs of underwear and food sufficient for two days without asking for their consent.

The district of Jastrebac is also favoring this kind of invitations. And these are not ordinary summons. They include a clause that those who would fail to appear will be considered to be deserters. (One would at first think that the district of Jastrebac is at war, but its committee is merely at war against the law.)

Some local people's committees of the region of Timok are practicing to deliver their summons at night. The secretary of the local people's committee of Luka, assisted with some members of the youth organization, woke peasants at three o'clock in the morning and ordered them to report immediately at the office of the committee. They were then detained and sent next day to the people's committee of Bor where they have been forced to sign contracts of work.

Ilija Jenic, former commissioner for state procurements of Bor, forced four peasants to sign contracts of work with the Bor mines, keeping them first arrested and threatening to one of them with a gun.

The principle of voluntariness in getting labor for our economy has neither been respected by some of the local people's committees of the district of Kopaonik. Persons who failed to report after receiving summons were fined 2,000 dinars each on the "basis" of the Law on infringing peace and order!

The local people's committee of Trnavci arrested some peasants who refused to go to work for an enterprise and sued them then to the Public Attorney accusing them falsely that they failed to meet their obligations with respect to the compulsory deliveries.

Some district people's committees of the region of Timok are recalling and appointing new presidents and secretaries, depriving thus citizens of their right to elect men of their own choosing to the people's committees.

The local people's committee of Sicevo, district of Nisava, fined 29 of its citizens from 100 up to 300 dinars for failing to attend a meeting of voters, and the people's committee of Dulega, district of Tutin, fined two persons 150 dinars each for leaving a conference without permission of the committee's secretary.

A committee of the People's Front of Hoca Zagradzka, district of Sar Planina, assumed the role of a people's committee and fined certain farmers for letting their cattle graze on the pasture ground where grazing had been forbidden.

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Peasants of Zjuma, district of Suva Reka, who failed to give their hauling teams for transporting building material for a cooperative centre, have also been fined by their people's Front committee 500 dinars each.

A member, president and secretary of the local people's committee of Dvorane searched homes without any warrants or formal decisions, allegedly looking for hidden agricultural produce subject to compulsory deliveries. Their particular attention was then drawn to rakija (whiskey) which they seized for themselves or for their friends. In addition, they ordered peasants to serve them lunches.

All those that have violated law in such or such like way will have now to account for such infringements.

We must point out, however, that such infringements of the law on the part of lower administrative bodies are not "typical" for whole regions or even for whole districts. They have been evinced most of all in localities where the political consciousness of citizens is at a low level, where people's masses are not sufficiently politically active and where they are failing to control the work of persons that they elected. And vice-versa: arbitrariness is bound to fail where citizens know their duties and rights.

(BORBA, November 20, 1951.)

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"WORTHY" EMPLOYEES - IN A SMALL ENTERPRISE VARIABLE PART OF WAGES
FROM 13 TO 20 THOUSAND DINARS

From the Office of Labour of the People's Committee of the district of Pomoravlje at Velika Plana the editors of Borba received recently a letter in which stands the following:

"Inspecting the buy-up enterprise "Sumadija" at Mladenovac, the inspector of labour, examining the pay roll, found a list of payed remun rations to employees of this enterprise who are transacting business on territories of few districts. It can be best seen from this list why the prices of fruits and vegetables which this enterprise buys are so high. For example, the purveyors in a rush for gains were in early hours in the peasants vineyards, where in the course of the whole season raised prices and so caused unjustifiable disturbances on the market".

"In restaurants and bars one can hear from the employees of the enterprise "Sumadija" that it does not pay to work under 20,000 dinars monthly. Their allegations are being proved by the list of payed remunerations for October of this year, which we enclose".

The list in question is in fact minutes from the meeting of the managing board of the enterprise "Sumadija" at Mladenovac, held on October 15, with this agenda: "The work of the enterprise and the distribution of gains to funds and wages". The director spoke about the first item and said that the enterprise "Sumadija" achieved good results. He spoke about the question of money in detail. "We could not draw money from the bank in most critical moments - said the director to other members of the managing board. This problem still is acute. We cannot get money from the bank because the National Bank exhausted its allotted funds".

How justly has the National Bank acted in this case can be best be seen from the second item of the agenda. The minutes reads that in September the enterprise "Sumadija" purchased goods for 9,394,000 dinars and sold the same goods for 12,516,000 dinars. The difference amounts nothing less than 3,222,000 dinars. A ridiculous small amount of 19,330 was put in the amortization fund, while the purchasing and selling expenses together with the wages and other expenditures amounts to 1,479,000 dinars. And when these amounts are subtracted from the selling price a nett profit of 1,783,688 dinars remains.

The managing board considered the work done by every individual and decided to pay as a variable part of wages 20,000 dinars to the director and to other members of the managing board 18,000 dinars each. To other employees and workers the variable part of wages ranged up to 13,000 dinars. They received all this beside permanent wages.

These figures alone give the answer why are prices high of agricultural commodities which the enterprise "Sumadija" places on the market. At the same time they are showing to what extent the poor work of these enterprises can cause disturbances on the market.

BORBA, 20 November 1951

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DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT OF THE AGREEMENT OF NOVEMBER 14

During the days of the Paris Session of the UN General Assembly there will be registered with the Secretary-General of the UN the Agreement which was concluded on November 14 between the Governments of the USA and the FPRY regulating specific rights and duties on the basis of the jointly expressed desire of both governments to make all efforts for the promotion of peace and security in the world. This Agreement, which the two governments have concluded in the spirit of full loyalty to the principles and aims of the UN Charter, which details the specific obligations principally for the sake of averting the causes of international tensions, for the sake of co-operation in the efforts to extend armed assistance to the UN in conformity with the Charter, for the sake of strengthening the defence ability of Yugoslavia against aggression as well as for the purpose of reaching agreement on the general regulation and reduction of arms, represents no doubt the most concrete form and content of genuine international cooperation and real support to the international organisation which under the present-day international conditions expresses the vital interests of all the peoples of the world. The basic terms of this international agreement, as well as the motives which guided the signatory parties to conclude it, exceed the circle of exclusive national interests. The basis of the Agreement is maintenance of peace and strong resolve to undertake for that purpose measures which are in conformity with the Charter, and the motives for its conclusion are the pooling of efforts in the direction of building up an international order based upon freedom, equality and guaranteed security for all the peoples and states in the world. Herein lies the understandable and logical explanation of the circumstance which stems from the text of the Agreement; namely, that in it the principle of sovereign equality of the contracting parties has found full application. Under the conditions of a world political crisis which has its roots in the well-known hegemonistic and imperialistic tendencies and in the reactionary efforts with respect to the ideological content of the international order which would be founded upon the principles of the Charter of the UN, this international document represents an event of an extraordinary and far-reaching importance.

The democratic peace may be founded only upon the basis of a democratic spirit and may be built only by means of democratic institutions and democratic methods. This method was not adopted at the time when the political and military strategy in international relations was based exclusively upon the material power and the system of balance of powers. That time embraced the period between the two world wars. The causes of the bloodsheds in the two wars are mainly the result of such international relations. Does this assertion demand particular proofs? The race for colonial possessions, the enslavement and exploitation of nonselfgoverning peoples, the monopolistic imperialism, the Prussian militarism, the spheres of influence and domination--all for the purpose of capitalistic profits--inevitably led up to the degeneration of all the basic values which represent the inalienable rights of men and peoples and paved the way to a full negation of those values which expressed themselves in the inhuman and monstrous conception of Naziism and Fascism. Experience has shown that under such conditions even the democratic character of the political and social order in certain countries, chiefly the big countries, has not been a means for changing or correcting such a state of permanent danger of war and aggression. The democratic institutions and methods in the countries

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have not had such a character also with respect to the settling of international relations, which means for relations with foreign countries. In international law there has been created a concept of the so-called "unequal international agreements". There has been adopted the conception that every international agreement concluded between a big power and a small one is unequal to the detriment of the rights and duties of the smaller power. The fact that the small powers had freely, at least theoretically, concluded such agreements has been explained as an inevitability and as a condition stemming from the real relations between such contracting parties. On that road of fatalistic resignation to the fate of the privileged the world had arrived to the negation of the postulates of just those to whom such international relations suited. When the areas with important raw materials were already taken and when the spheres of domination and influence were in the main limited there appeared the conception of a superior race or "lebens raum", of the destruction of some so that others could live, of hierarchy among the peoples, of economic commanding on the international terrain by those who are better organised, etc. And since the point of this sword was not pointed at only those whose fate was not anything more than exploitation and subjugation but also at those who in the previous process of international relations had been in the position of the privileged, the result was two world wars in the life of one generation.

Experience has shown that the democratic spirit had to be introduced in the international terrain too and that the democratic institutions and methods must be applied also in international relations. After the futile attempt of the League of Nations, futile both for the reason of the old conceptions and illusions and for the reason that the privileged ones found it hard to discard the methods by which they more easily and with less responsibility could satisfy their selfish interests, there have been proclaimed the principles of a new international order on the basis of democratic spirit and democratic institutions and methods of procedure on the international terrain. The Charter of the UN and the international organisation created under it represent, therefore, a legal framework for the regulation of international relations on the basis of these accepted principles. The practice of individual states in the regulating of international relations shows whether or not and to what extent they are respecting this international law and whether or not and to what extent they have accepted the democratic methods in their politics.

The Agreement of November 14 represents a unique and typical example of just such an international agreement. In it are explicitly cited the vital principles and aims of the UN, since it is just those that express the motives of the contracting parties to conclude such an agreement. The obligations which the USA undertakes with respect to the extending of economic and military assistance are based upon the laws which are in force in that country. The obligations which Yugoslavia undertakes are as a whole those activities and work which she, according to her abilities, is carrying on and doing in the practical carrying out of her policy. There are no new obligations the acceptance of which would be a condition for the giving of this assistance. With respect to the application of the Agreement, new proposals, amendments and supplements or further duration, there has been accepted as a rule consultation and subsequent agreement on the basis of full equality. And finally, both parties have undertaken to keep the public informed of the application of this Agreement.

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Democratic peace may rest only upon equal relations among states, and may be built up only upon the basis of democratic conduct in conformity with the principles and aims of the UN Charter. The Agreement of November 14 fully confirms this.

Signed "S"

(REPUBLIKA - 20th November, 1951)

LEARN ENGLISH!

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(REPUBLIKA - 20th November, 1951)